

TITLE 18**WATER AND SEWERS¹****CHAPTER**

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CHAPTER 1**WATER AND SEWERS****SECTION**

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¹Municipal code references

Building, utility and housing codes: title 12.

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18-101. Application and scope. The provisions of this chapter are a part of all contracts for receiving water and/or sewer service from the city and shall apply whether the service is based upon contract, agreement, signed application, or otherwise.

(1974 Code, § 13-101)

18-102. Definitions. Unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the meaning of terms used in this chapter shall be as follows:

- (a) "Customer" means any person, firm, or corporation who receives water and/or sewer service from the city under either an express or implied contract.
- (b) "Household" means any two (2) or more persons living together as a family group.
- (c) "Service line" shall consist of the pipe line extending from any water main of the city to private property. Where a meter and meter box are located on private property, the service line shall be construed to include the pipe line extending from the city's water main to and including the meter and meter box.
- (d) "Discount date" shall mean the date ten (10) days after the date of a bill, except when some other date is provided by contract. The discount date is the last date upon which water and/or sewer bills can be paid at net rates.
- (e) "Dwelling" means any single structure, with auxiliary buildings, occupied by one or more persons or households for residential purposes.
- (f) "Premise" means any structure or group of structures operated as a single business or enterprise, provided, however, the term "premise" shall not include more than one (1) dwelling.

(1974 Code, § 13-102; Amended 12/17/2002)

18-103. Obtaining service. A formal application for either original or additional service must be made and be approved by the city before connection or meter installation orders will be issued and work performed.

(1974 Code, § 13-103)

18-104. Application and contract for service. Each prospective customer desiring water and/or sewer service will be required to sign a standard application form before service is supplied. If, for any reason, a customer, after signing a contract for service, does not take such service by reason of not occupying the premises or otherwise, he shall reimburse the city for the expense incurred by reason of its endeavor to furnish said service.

The receipt of a prospective customer's application for service, regardless of whether or not accompanied by a deposit, shall not obligate the city to render the service applied for. If the service applied for cannot be supplied in accordance with this chapter and general practice, the liability of the city to the applicant shall be limited to the return of any deposit made by such applicant.

(1974 Code, § 13-104)

18-105. Service charges for temporary service. Customers requiring temporary service shall pay all costs for connection and disconnection incidental to the supplying and removing of service in addition to the regular charge for water and/or sewer service.

(1974 Code, § 13-105)

18-106. Connection charge. Except as otherwise provided in the "Subdivision Regulations" duly passed and approved by the planning and zoning commission, service lines will be laid by the city from its mains to the property line at the expense of the city for service. The location of such lines will be determined by the city.

When a service line is completed, the city shall be responsible for the maintenance and upkeep of such service line from the main to and including the meter and meter box, or cut off valve if no meter is installed and such portion of the service line shall belong to the city.

The remaining portion of the service line beyond the meter box (or property line, in the case of sewers) shall belong to and be the responsibility of the customer.

(1974 Code, § 13-106)

18-107. Meters. All meters shall be installed, tested, repaired, and removed only by the city.

No one shall do anything which will in any way interfere with or prevent the operation of a meter. No one shall tamper with or work on a water meter without the written permission of the city. No one shall install any pipe or other device which will cause water to pass through or around a meter without the passage of such water being registered fully by the meter.

(1974 Code, § 13-107)

18-108. Meter tests. The city will, at its own expense, make routine tests of meters when it considers such tests desirable.

In testing meters, the water passing through a meter will be weighed or measured at various rates of discharge and under varying pressures. To be considered accurate, the meter registration shall check with the weighed or measured amounts of water within the percentage shown in the following table:

<u>Meter Size</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
5/8", 3/4", 1", 2"	2%
3"	3%
4"	4%
6"	5%

The city will also make tests or inspections of its meters at the request of the customer. However, if a test requested by a customer shows a meter to be accurate within the limits stated above, the customer shall pay a meter testing charge in the amount stated in the following table:

<u>Meter Size</u>	<u>Test Charge</u>
5/8", 3/4", 1"	\$2.00
1-1/2", 2"	5.00

3"	8.00
4"	12.00
6" and over	20.00

If such test shows a meter not to be accurate within such limits, the cost of such meter test shall be borne by the city.

(1974 Code, § 13-108)

18-109. Schedule of rates. All water and sewer service shall be furnished under such rate schedules as the city may from time to time adopt by appropriate ordinance or resolution.¹

(1974 Code, § 13-109)

18-110. Multiple services through a single meter. No customer shall supply water or sewer service to more than one dwelling or premise from a single service line and meter without first obtaining the written permission of the city.

Where the city allows more than one dwelling or premise to be served through a single service line and meter, the amount of water used by all the dwellings and premises served through a single service line and meter shall be allocated to each separate dwelling or premise served. The water and/or sewer charges for each such dwelling or premise thus served shall be computed just as if each such dwelling or premise had received through a separately metered service the amount of water so allocated to it, such computation to be made at the city's applicable water rates schedule, including the provisions as to minimum bills. The separate charges for each dwelling or premise served through a single service line and meter shall then be added together, and the sum thereof shall be billed to the customer in whose name the service is supplied.

(1974 Code, § 13-110)

18-111. Billing. Bills for residential water and sewer service will be rendered monthly.

Bills for commercial and industrial service may be rendered weekly, semimonthly, or monthly, at the option of the city.

Both charges shall be collected as a unit; no city employee shall accept payment of water service charges from any customer without receiving at the same time payment of all sewer service charges owed by such customer. Water service may be discontinued for non-payment of the combined bill.

Water and sewer bills must be paid on or before the discount date shown thereon to obtain the net rate, otherwise the gross rate shall apply. Failure to receive a bill will not release a customer from payment obligation, nor extend the discount date.

In the event a bill is not paid on or before five (5) days after the discount date, a written notice shall be mailed to the customer. The notice shall advise the customer

¹Administrative ordinances and resolutions are of record in the recorder's office.

that his service may be discontinued without further notice if the bill is not paid on or before twenty-four (24) hours from the ?????????????? after the discount date. The city shall not be liable for any damages resulting from discontinuing service under the provisions of this section, even though payment of the bill is made at any time on the day that service is actually discontinued.

Should the final date of payment of bill at the net rate fall on Sunday or a holiday, the business day next following the final date will be the last day to obtain the net rate. At net remittance received by mail after the time limit for payment at the net rate will be accepted by the city if the envelope is date-stamped on or before the final date for payment of the net amount.

If a meter fails to register properly, or if a meter is removed to be tested or repaired, or if water is received other than through a meter, the city reserves the right to render an estimated bill based on the best information available.
(1974 Code, § 13-111; Amended 12/17/2002)

18-112. Discontinuance or refusal of service. The city shall have the right to discontinue water and/or sewer service or to refuse to connect service for a violation of, or a failure to comply with, any of the following:

- (a) These rules and regulations.
- (b) The customer's application for service.
- (c) The customer's contract for service.

Such right to discontinue service shall apply to all service received through a single connection or service, even though more than one (1) customer or tenant is furnished service therefrom, and even though the delinquency or violation is limited to only one such customer or tenant.

Discontinuance of service by the city for any cause stated in these rules and regulations shall not release the customer from liability for service already received or from liability for payments that thereafter become due under other provisions of the customer's contract.

The final utility bill charged for water service, sewer service, and garbage collection shall be set at a minimum of Twenty Dollars (\$20.00) when the customer fails to notify the City to discontinue service.

(1974 Code, § 13-112; Amended 5/10/1993)

18-113. Re-connection charge. Whenever service has been discontinued as provided for above, a re-connection charge of twenty-five (\$25.00) shall be collected by the city before service is restored.

(1974 Code, § 13-113; Amended 12/17/2002)

18-114. Termination of service by customer. Customers who have fulfilled their contract terms and wish to discontinue service must give at least three (3) days written notice to that effect unless the contract specifies otherwise. Notice to discontinue service prior to the expiration of a contract term will not relieve the customer from any minimum or guaranteed payment under such contract or applicable rate schedule.

When service is being furnished to an occupant of premises under a contract not in the occupant's name, the city reserves the right to impose the following conditions on the right of the customer to discontinue service under such a contract:

- (a) Written notice of the customer's desire for such service to be discontinued may be required; and the city shall have the right to continue such service for a period of not to exceed ten (10) days after receipt of such written notice, during which time the customer shall be responsible for all charges for such service. If the city should continue service after such ten (10) day period, subsequent to the receipt of the customer's written notice to discontinue service, the customer shall not be responsible for charges for any service furnished after the expiration of the ten (10) day period.
 - (b) During the ten (10) day period, or thereafter, the occupant of premises to which service has been ordered discontinued by a customer other than such occupant, may be allowed by the city to enter into a contract for service in the occupant's own name upon the occupant's complying with these rules and regulations with respect to a new application for service.
 - (c) The final utility bill charged for water service, sewer service and garbage collection shall be a minimum of twenty dollars (\$20.00) when the customer fails to notify the city to discontinue service.
- (1974 Code, § 13-114; Amended 12/17/2002)

18-115. Access to customers' premises. The city's identified representatives and employees shall be granted access to all customers' premises at all reasonable times for the purpose of reading meters, for testing, inspecting, repairing, removing, and replacing all equipment belonging to the city, and for inspecting customer's plumbing and premises generally in order to secure compliance with these rules and regulations.

(1974 Code, § 13-115)

18-116. Inspections. The city shall have the right, but shall not be obligated to inspect any installation or plumbing system before water and/or sewer service is furnished or at any later time. The city reserves the right to refuse service or to discontinue service to any premises not meeting standards fixed by city ordinances regulating building and plumbing, or not in accordance with any special contract, these rules and regulations, or other requirements of the city.

Any failure to inspect or reject a customer's installation or plumbing system shall not render the city liable or responsible for any loss or damage which might have been avoided had such inspection or rejection been made.

(1974 Code, § 13-116)

18-117. Customer's responsibility for system's property. Except as herein elsewhere expressly provided, all meters, service connections, and other equipment furnished by or for the city shall be and remain the property of the city. Each customer

shall provide space for and exercise proper care to protect the property of the city on his premises. In the event of loss or damage to such property, arising from the neglect of a customer to care properly for same, the cost of necessary repairs or replacements shall be paid by the customer.

(1974 Code, 13-117)

18-118. Customer's responsibility for violations. Where the city furnishes water and/or sewer service to a customer, such customer shall be responsible for all violations of these rules and regulations which occur on the premises so served. Personal participation by the customer in any such violations shall not be necessary to impose such personal responsibility on him.

(1974 Code, § 13-118)

18-119. Supply and resale of water. All water shall be supplied within the city exclusively by the city and no customer shall, directly or indirectly, sell, sublet, assign, or otherwise dispose of the water or any part thereof except with written permission from the city.

(1974 Code, § 13-119)

18-120. Unauthorized use of or interference with water supply. No person shall turn on or turn off any of the city's stop cocks, valves, hydrants, spigots, fire plugs, or water meters without permission or authority from the city's Fire Chief, Public Works Director, or Assistant Public Works Director. A violation of this ordinance will result in a fine up to the maximum allowable penalty as provided for in Tennessee Code Annotated 6-54-306 or 308, as amended, plus compensatory damages due to the City for water used as well as labor and material expended to correct said interference.

(1974 Code, § 13-120; Amended 12/21/1999)

18-121. Limited use of unmetered private fire line. Where a private fire line is not metered, no water shall be used from such line or from any fire hydrant thereon, except to fight fire or except when being inspected in the presence of an authorized agent of the city.

All private fire hydrants shall be sealed by the city, and shall be inspected at regular intervals to see that they are in proper condition and that no water is being used therefrom in violation of these rules and regulations. When the seal is broken on account of fire, or for any other reason, the customer taking such service shall immediately give the city a written notice of such occurrence.

(1974 Code, § 13-121)

18-122. Damages to property due to water pressure. The city shall not be liable to any customer for damages caused to his plumbing or property by high pressure, low pressure, or fluctuations in pressure in the city's water mains.

(1974 Code, § 13-122)

18-123. Liability for cutoff failures. The city's liability shall be limited to the forfeiture of the right to charge a customer for water that is not used but is received from a service line under any of the following circumstances:

- (a) After receipt of at least ten (10) days' written notice to cut off water service, the city has failed to cut off such service.
- (b) The city has attempted to cut off a service but such service has not been completely cut off.
- (c) The city has completely cut off a service, but subsequently the cutoff develops a leak or is turned on again so that water enters the customer's pipes from the city's main.

Except to the extent stated above, the city shall not be liable for any loss or damage resulting from cutoff failures. If a customer wishes to avoid possible damage for cutoff failures, the customer shall rely exclusively on privately owned cutoffs and not on the city's cutoff. Also, the customer (and not the city) shall be responsible for seeing that his plumbing is properly drained and is kept properly drained, after his water service has been cut off.

(1974 Code, § 13-123)

18-124. Restricted use of water. In times of emergencies or in times of water shortage, the city reserves the right to restrict the purposes for which water may be used by a customer and the amount of water which a customer may use.

(1974 Code, § 13-124)

18-125. Interruption of service. The city will endeavor to furnish continuous water and sewer service, but does not guarantee to the customer any fixed pressure or continuous service. The city shall not be liable for any damages for any interruption of service whatsoever.

In connection with the operation, maintenance, repair, and extension of the city water and sewer systems, the water supply may be shut off without notice when necessary or desirable, and each customer must be prepared for such emergencies. The city shall not be liable for any damages from such interruption of service or for damages from the resumption of service without notice after any such interruption.

(1974 Code, § 13-125)

CHAPTER 2

SUPPLEMENTARY SEWER REGULATIONS¹

SECTION

- 18-201. Definitions.
- 18-202. Use of public sewers required.
- 18-203. Private sewage disposal.
- 18-204. Building sewers and connections.
- 18-205. Use of the public sewers.
- 18-206. Protection from damage.
- 18-207. Powers and authority of inspectors.
- 18-208. Violations.

18-201. Definitions. Unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the meaning of terms used in this chapter shall be as follows:

- (a) "BOD" (denoting Biochemical Oxygen Demand) shall mean the quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedure in five (5) days at 20°C. expressed in milligrams per liter.
- (b) "Building drain" shall mean that part of the lowest horizontal piping of a drainage system which receives the discharge from soil, waste, and other drainage pipes inside the walls of the building and conveys it to the building sewer, beginning five (5) feet (1.5 meters) outside the inner face of the building wall.
- (c) "Building sewer" shall mean the extension from the building drain to the public sewer or other place of disposal.
- (d) "Combined sewer" shall mean a sewer receiving both surface runoff and sewage.
- (e) "Garbage" shall mean solid wastes from the domestic and commercial preparation, cooking, and dispensing of food, and from the handling, storage, and sale of produce.
- (f) "Industrial wastes" shall mean the liquid wastes from industrial manufacturing processes, trade, or business as distinct from sanitary sewage.
- (g) "Natural outlet" shall mean any outlet into a watercourse, pond, ditch, lake, or other body of surface or groundwater.

¹The regulations in this chapter are recommended to cities by the Tennessee Department of Health, Division of Sanitary Engineering.

- (h) "Person" shall mean any individual, firm, company, association, society, corporation, or group.
- (i) "pH" shall mean the logarithm of the reciprocal of the weight of hydrogen ions in grams per liter of solution.
- (j) "Properly shredded garbage" shall mean the wastes from the preparation, cooking, and dispensing of food that have been shredded to such a degree that all particles will be carried freely under the flow conditions normally prevailing in public sewers, with no particle greater than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch (1.27 centimeters) in any dimension.
- (k) "Public sewer" shall mean a sewer in which all owners of abutting properties have equal rights, and controlled by public authority.
- (l) "Sanitary sewer" shall mean a sewer which carries sewage and to which storm, surface, and groundwaters are not intentionally admitted.
- (m) "Sewage" shall mean a combination of the watercarried wastes from residences, business buildings, institutions and industrial establishments, together with such ground, surface, and stormwaters as may be present.
- (n) "Sewage treatment plant" shall mean any arrangement of devices and structures used for treating sewage.
- (o) "Sewage works" shall mean all facilities for collecting, pumping, treating, and disposing of sewage.
- (p) "Sewer" shall mean a pipe or conduit for carrying sewage.
- (q) "Shall" is mandatory; "may" is permissive.
- (r) "Slug" shall mean any discharge of water, sewage, or industrial waste which in concentration of any given constituent or in quantity of flow exceeds for any period of duration longer than fifteen (15) minutes more than five (5) times the average twenty-four (24) hour concentration of flows during normal operation.
- (s) "Storm drain" (sometimes termed "storm sewer") shall mean a sewer which carries storm and surface waters and drainage, but excludes sewage and industrial wastes, other than unpolluted cooling water.
- (t) "Public works director" shall mean the public works director of sewage works and/or of water pollution control of the city, or his authorized deputy, agent, or representative.

- (u) "Suspended solids" shall mean solids that are in suspension in water, sewage, or other liquids, and which are removable by laboratory filtering.
 - (v) "Watercourse" shall mean a channel in which a flow of water occurs, either continuously or intermittently.
- (1974 Code, § 13-201)

18-202. Use of public sewers required. The following regulations apply to the use of the public sewers:

- (a) It shall be unlawful for any person to place, deposit, or permit to be deposited in any unsanitary manner on public or private property within the city, or in any area under its jurisdiction, any human or animal excrement, garbage, or other objectionable waste.
- (b) It shall be unlawful to discharge to any natural outlet within the city, or in any area under its jurisdiction, any sewage or other polluted waters, except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with subsequent provisions of this chapter.
- (c) Except as hereinafter provided, it shall be unlawful to construct or maintain any privy, privy vault, septic tank, cesspool, or other facility intended or used for the disposal of sewage.
- (d) The owner of all houses, buildings, or properties used for human occupancy, employment, recreation, or other purposes, situated within the city and abutting on any street, alley or right-of-way in which there is now located or may in the future be located a public sanitary or combined sewer of the city, is hereby required at his expense to install suitable toilet facilities therein, and to connect such facilities directly with the proper public sewer in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, within ninety (90) days after date of official notice to do so, provided that said public sewer is within two hundred (200) feet of the property line.

(1974 Code, § 13-202)

18-203. Private sewage disposal. The disposal of sewage by means other than the use of the sanitary sewage system shall be in accordance with local and state laws. The disposal of sewage by private disposal systems shall be permissible only in those instances where service from the sanitary sewage system is not available.

(1974 Code, § 13-203)

18-204. Building sewers and connections. The following regulations shall apply to the building of sewers and connections:

- (a) No unauthorized person shall uncover, make any connections with or opening into, use, alter, or disturb any public sewer or appurtenance thereof without first obtaining a written permit from the public works director.
- (b) There shall be two (2) classes of building sewer permits:
 - (1) For residential and commercial service, and
 - (2) For service to establishments producing industrial wastes.In either case, the owner or his agent shall make application on a special form furnished by the city. The permit application shall be supplemented by any plans, specifications, or other information considered pertinent in the judgment of the public works director.
- (c) All costs and expenses incident to the installation and connection of the building sewer shall be borne by the owner. The owner shall indemnify the city from any loss or damage that may directly or indirectly be occasioned by the installation of the building sewer.
- (d) A separate and independent building sewer shall be provided for every building; except where one building stands at the rear of another on an interior lot and no private sewer is available or can be constructed to the rear building through an adjoining alley, court, yard, or driveway, the building sewer from the front building may be extended to the rear building and the whole considered as one building sewer.
- (e) Old building sewers may be used in connection with new buildings only when they are found, on examination and test by the public works director, to meet all requirements of this chapter.
- (f) The size, slope, alignment, materials of construction of a building sewer, and the methods to be used in excavating, placing of the pipe, jointing, testing, and backfilling the trench, shall all conform to the requirements of the building and plumbing code or other applicable rules and regulations of the city.
- (g) Whenever possible, the building sewer shall be brought to the building at an elevation below the basement floor. In all buildings in which any building drain is too low to permit gravity flow to the public sewer, sanitary sewage carried by such building drain shall be lifted by an approved means and discharged to the building sewer.
- (h) No person shall make connection of roof downspouts, exterior foundation drains, areaway drains, or other sources of surface runoff or groundwater to a building sewer or building drain which in turn is connected directly or indirectly to a public sanitary sewer.
- (i) The connection of the building sewer into the public sewer shall conform to the requirements of the building and plumbing code or other applicable rules and

regulations of the city. All such connections shall be made gastight and watertight. Any deviation from the prescribed procedures and materials must be approved by the public works director before installation.

- (j) The applicant for the building sewer permit shall notify the public works director when the building sewer is ready for inspection and connection to the public sewer. The connection shall be made under the supervision of the public works director or his representative.
 - (k) All excavations for building sewer installations shall be adequately guarded with barricades and lights so as to protect the public from hazard. Streets, sidewalks, parkways, and other public property disturbed in the course of the work shall be restored in a manner satisfactory to the city.
- (1974 Code, § 13-204)

18-205. Use of the public sewers. The following regulations apply to the use of the public sewers:

- (a) No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any stormwater, surface water, groundwater, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, uncontaminated cooling water, or unpolluted industrial process water to any sanitary sewer.
- (b) Stormwater and all other unpolluted drainage shall be discharged to such sewers as are specifically designated as storm sewers, or to a natural outlet approved by the Tennessee Stream Pollution Control Board. Industrial cooling water or unpolluted process waters may be discharged, on approval of the Tennessee Stream Pollution Control Board, to a storm sewer, or natural outlet.
- (c) No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any of the following described waters or wastes to any public sewer:
 - (1) Any gasoline, benzene, naphtha, fuel oil, or other flammable or explosive liquid, solid or gas.
 - (2) Any waters or wastes containing toxic or poisonous solids, liquids, or gases in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, to injure or interfere with any sewage treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, create a public nuisance, or create any hazard in the receiving waters of the sewage treatment plant.
 - (3) Any waters or wastes having a pH lower than 5.5, or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment, and personnel of the sewage works.
 - (4) Solid or viscous substances in quantities or of such size capable of causing obstruction to the flow in sewers, or other interference with the proper operation of the sewage works such as, but not limited to, ashes, cinders, sand, mud, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, plastics, wood, unground garbage, whole blood, paunch manure, hair and

fleshings, entrails and paper dishes, cups, milk containers, etc. either whole or ground by garbage grinders.

- (d) No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged the following described substances, materials, waters, or wastes if it appears likely in the opinion of the public works director that such wastes can harm either the sewers, sewage treatment process, or equipment, have an adverse effect on the receiving stream, or can otherwise endanger life, limb, public property, or constitute a nuisance. In forming his opinion as to the acceptability of these wastes, the public works director will give consideration to such factors as the quantities of subject wastes in relation to flows and velocities in the sewers, materials of construction of the sewers, nature of the sewage treatment process, capacity of the sewage treatment plant, degree of treatability of wastes in the sewage treatment plant, and other pertinent factors. The substances prohibited are:
- (1) Any liquid or vapor having a temperature higher than one hundred fifty (150)° F (65°C).
 - (2) Any water or waste containing fats, wax, grease, or oils, whether or not emulsified, in excess of one hundred (100) mg/l or containing substances which may solidify or become viscous at temperatures between thirty-two (32) and one hundred fifty (150)° F (0 and 65°C).
 - (3) Any garbage that has not been properly shredded. The installation and operation of any garbage grinder equipped with a motor of three-fourths (3/4) horsepower (0.76 hp metric) or greater shall be subject to the review and approval of the public works director.
 - (4) Any waters or wastes containing strong acid from pickling wastes, or concentrated plating solutions whether neutralized or not.
 - (5) Any waters or wastes containing iron, chromium, copper, zinc, cyanide, and similar objectionable or toxic substances; or wastes exerting an excessive chlorine requirement, to such degree that any such material received in the composite sewage at the sewage treatment works exceeds the limits established by the public works director and/or the Division of Sanitary Engineering, Tennessee Department of Health, for such materials.
 - (6) Any waters or wastes containing phenols or other taste-producing substances or odor-producing substances, in such concentrations exceeding limits which may be established by the public works director as necessary, after treatment of the composite sewage, to meet the requirements of the state, federal, or other public agencies of jurisdiction for such discharge to the receiving waters.
 - (7) Any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration as may exceed limits established by the public works director in compliance with applicable state or federal regulations.
 - (8) Any waters or wastes having a pH in excess of 9.5.
 - (9) Materials which exert or cause:
 - (A) Unusual concentrations of inert suspended solids (such as, but not limited to, Fullers earth, lime slurries, and lime residues) or of

- dissolved solids (such as, but not limited to, sodium chloride and sodium sulfate),
- (B) Excessive discoloration (such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions).
 - (C) Unusual BOD (above 300 mg/l), chemical oxygen demand, or chlorine requirement in such quantities as to constitute a significant load on the sewage treatment works.
 - (D) Unusual volume of flow or concentration of wastes constituting "slugs" and defined herein.
- (10) Waters or wastes containing substances which are not amenable to treatment or reduction by the sewage treatment processes employed, or are amenable to treatment only to such degree that the sewage treatment plant affluent cannot meet the requirements of other agencies having jurisdiction over discharge to the receiving waters.
 - (11) Waters or wastes containing suspended solids in excess of 300 mg/l.
- (e) If any waters or wastes are discharged, or are proposed to be discharged to the public sewers, which waters contain the substances or possess the characteristics enumerated in subsection (4) of this section, and which in the judgment of the public works director and/or the Division of Sanitary Engineering, Tennessee Department of Health, may have a deleterious effect upon the sewage works, processes, equipment, or receiving waters, or which otherwise create a hazard to life or constitute a public nuisance, the public works director may:
- (1) Reject the wastes;
 - (2) Require pretreatment to an acceptable condition for discharge to the public sewers;
 - (3) Require control over the quantities and rates of discharge; and/or
 - (4) Require payment to cover the added cost of handling and treating the wastes not covered by existing taxes or sewer charges under the provisions of subsection (10) of this section.
- If the public works director permits the pretreatment or equalization of waste flows, the design and installation of the plants and equipment shall be subject to the review and approval of the public works director, and the Tennessee Department of Health, and subject to the requirements of all applicable codes, ordinances, and laws.
- (f) Grease, oil, and sand interceptors shall be provided when, in the opinion of the public works director, they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing grease in excessive amounts, or any flammable wastes, sand, or other harmful ingredients; except that such interceptors shall not be required for private living quarters or dwelling units. All interceptors shall be of a type and capacity approved by the public works director, and shall be so located as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection.

- (g) Where preliminary treatment or flow-equalizing facilities are provided for any waters or wastes, they shall be maintained continuously in satisfactory and effective operation by the owner at his expense.
- (h) When required by the public works director, the owner of any property serviced by a building sewer carrying industrial wastes shall install a suitable control manhole together with such necessary meters and other appurtenances in the building sewer to facilitate observation, sampling, and measurement of the wastes. Such manhole, when required, shall be accessibly and safely located, and shall be constructed in accordance with plans approved by the public works director. The manhole shall be installed by the owner at his expense and shall be maintained by him so as to be safe and accessible at all times.
- (i) All measurements, tests, and analyses of the characteristics of waters and wastes to which reference is made in this chapter shall be determined in accordance with the latest edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," published by the American Public Health Association and shall be determined at the control manhole provided, or upon suitable samples taken at said control manhole. In the event that no special manhole has been required, the control manhole shall be considered to be the nearest downstream manhole in the public sewer to the point at which the building sewer is connected. Sampling shall be carried out by customarily accepted methods to reflect the effect of constituent upon the sewage works and to determine the existence of hazards to life, limb, and property. (The particular analysis involved will determine whether a twenty-four (24) hour composite of all outfalls of a premise is appropriate or whether a grab sample or samples should be taken. Normally, but not always, BOD and suspended solids analyses are obtained from 24-hr. composites of all outfalls whereas pH's are obtained from periodic grab samples.)
- (j) No statement contained in this section shall be construed as preventing any special agreement or arrangement between the city and any industrial concern whereby an industrial waste of unusual strength or character may be accepted by the city for treatment, subject to payment therefor, by the industrial concern.
(1974 Code, § 13-205)

18-206. Protection from damage. No unauthorized person shall maliciously, willfully, or negligently break, damage, destroy, uncover, deface, or tamper with any structure, appurtenance, or equipment which is a part of the sewage works. Any person violating this provision shall be subject to immediate arrest under charge of disorderly conduct.
(1974 Code, § 13-206)

18-207. Powers and authority of inspectors. Inspectors shall have the following powers and authority:

- (a) The public works director and other duly authorized employees of the city bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all properties for the purposes of inspection, observation, measurement, sampling, and testing in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. The public works director or his representatives shall have no authority to inquire into any processes including metallurgical, chemical, oil, refining, ceramic, paper, or other industries beyond that point having a direct bearing on the kind and source of discharge to the sewers or waterways or facilities for waste treatment.
- (b) While performing the necessary work on private properties referred to in subsection (1) of this section, the public works director or duly authorized employees of the city shall observe all safety rules applicable to the premises established by the company and the company shall be held harmless for injury or death to the municipal employees and the city shall indemnify the company against loss or damage to its property by city employees and against liability claims and demands for personal injury or property damages asserted against the company and growing out of the gauging and sampling operation, except as such may be caused by negligence or failure of the company to maintain safe conditions as required in § 18-205(h).
- (c) The public works director and other duly authorized employees of the city bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all private properties through which the city holds a duly negotiated easement for the purposes of, but not limited to, inspection, observation, measurement, sampling, repair, and maintenance of any portion of the sewage works lying within said easement. All entry and subsequent work, if any, on said easement, shall be done in full accordance with the terms of the duly negotiated easement pertaining to the private property involved.

(1974 Code, § 13-207)

18-208. Violations. It shall be a violation of to commit one or more of the following acts:

- (a) Any person found to be violating any provision of this chapter except § 18-206 shall be served by the city with written notice stating the nature of the violation and providing a reasonable time limit for the satisfactory correction thereof. The offender shall, within the period of time stated in such notice, permanently cease all violations.
- (b) Any person who shall continue any violation beyond the time limit provided for in subsection (1) of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined under the general penalty clause for this municipal code of ordinances.

- (c) Any person violating any of the provisions of this chapter shall become liable to the city for any expense, loss, or damage occasioned the city by reason of such violation.

(1974 Code, § 13-208)

CHAPTER 3

SEWER USE ORDINANCE

SECTION

- 18-301. General provisions.
- 18-302. Definitions.
- 18-303. Abbreviations.
- 18-304. Regulations.
- 18-305. Fees.
- 18-306. Administration.
- 18-307. Enforcement.
- 18-308. Penalty; costs.
- 18-309. Severability.
- 18-310. Conflict.
- 18-311. Effective Date.
- 18-312. Industrial sewer connection application.
- 18-313. User charge system.

18-301. General provisions. Purpose and policy. This chapter sets forth uniform requirements for direct and indirect contributors into the wastewater collection and treatment system for the City of Greenfield (the "City of Greenfield" being referred to hereinafter in this chapter as "City") and enables the city to comply with all applicable state and federal laws required by the Clean Water Act of 1977 and the General Pretreatment Regulations (40 CFR, Part 403). The objectives of this chapter are:

- (a) To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the municipality wastewater system which will interfere with the operation of the system or contaminate the resulting sludge;
- (b) To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the municipal wastewater system which will pass through the system, inadequately treated, into receiving waters or the atmosphere or otherwise be incompatible with the system;
- (c) To improve the opportunity to recycle and reclaim wastewaters and sludges from the system; and
- (d) To provide for equitable distribution of the cost of the municipal wastewater system.

This chapter provides for the regulation of direct and indirect contributors to the municipal wastewater system through the issuance of permits to certain non-domestic users and through enforcement of general requirements for the other users, authorizes monitoring and enforcement activities, requires user reporting, assumes that existing customer's capacity will not be preempted, and provides for the setting of fees for the equitable distribution of costs and resulting from the program established herein.

This chapter shall apply to the City of Greenfield and to persons outside the city who are, by contract or agreement with the city, users of the city POTW. This chapter is a supplement to the Greenfield Municipal Code. Except as otherwise provided herein, the mayor of the city POTW shall administer, implement, and enforce the provisions of this chapter.

(Adopted 06/02/1987)

18-302. Definitions. Unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the following terms and phrases, as used in this chapter, shall have the meanings hereinafter designated:

- (a) "Act" or "the Act." The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1251, et seq.
- (b) "Approval authority." The director in an NPDES state with an approved state pretreatment program and the administrator of the EPA in a non-NPDES state or NPDES state without an approved state pretreatment program.
- (c) "Authorized representative of industrial user." An authorized representative of an industrial user may be:
 - (1) A principal executive officer of at least the level of vice-president, if the industrial user is a corporation;
 - (2) A general partner or proprietor if the industrial user is a partnership or proprietorship, respectively;
 - (3) A duly authorized representative of the individual designated above if such representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facilities from which the indirect discharge originates.
- (d) "Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)." The quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedure, five (5) days at 20° centigrade expressed in terms of weight and concentration (milligrams per liter (mg/l)).
- (e) "Building sewer." A sewer conveying wastewater from the premises of a user to the POTW.
- (f) "Categorical standards." National Categorical Pretreatment Standards or pretreatment standard.
- (g) "City." The City of Greenfield or the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of Greenfield.
- (h) "Cooling water." The water discharged from any use such as air conditioning, cooling or refrigeration, or to which the only pollutant added is heat.

- (i) "Control authority." The term "control authority" shall refer to the "approval authority," defined hereinabove; or the public works director if the city has an approved pretreatment program under the provisions of 40 CFR, 403.11.
- (j) "Direct discharge." The discharge of treated or untreated wastewater directly to the waters of the State of Tennessee.
- (k) "Environmental Protection Agency, or EPA." The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, or where appropriate the term may also be used as a designation for the administrator or other duly authorized official of said agency.
- (l) "Grab sample." A sample which is taken from a waste stream on a one-time basis with no regard to the flow in the waste stream and without consideration of time.
- (m) "Holding tank waste." Any waste from holding tanks such as vessels, chemical toilets, campers, trailers, septic tanks, and vacuum-pump tank trucks.
- (n) "Indirect discharge." The discharge or the introduction of nondomestic pollutants from any source regulated under section 307(b) or (c) of the Act, (33 U.S.C. 1317), into the POTW (including holding tank waste discharge into the system).
- (o) "Industrial user." A source of indirect discharge which does not constitute a "discharge of pollutants" under regulations issued pursuant to section 402, of the Act, (33 U.S.C. 1342).
- (p) "Interference." The inhibition or disruption of the POTW treatment processes or operations which contributes to a violation of any requirement of the city's NPDES permit. The term includes prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal by the POTW in accordance with 405 of the Act, (33 U.S.C. 1345) or any criteria, guidelines, or regulations developed pursuant to the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA), the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, or more stringent state criteria (including those contained in any state sludge management plan prepared pursuant to Title IV of SWDA) applicable to the method of disposal or use employed by the POTW.
- (q) "National categorical pretreatment standard or pretreatment standard." Any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by the EPA in accordance with section 307 (b) and (c) of the Act (33 U.S.C. 1347) which applies to a specific category of industrial users.
- (r) "National prohibitive discharge standard or prohibitive discharge standard." Any regulation developed under the authority of 307 (b) of the Act and 40 CFR, Section 403.5.

- (s) "New source." Any source, the construction of which is commenced after the publication of proposed regulations prescribing a section 307 (c) (33 U.S.C. 1317) Categorical Pretreatment Standard which will be applicable to such source, if such standard is thereafter promulgated within 120 days of proposal in the Federal Register. Where the standard is promulgated later than 120 days after proposal, a new source means any source, the construction of which is commenced after the date of promulgation of the standard.
- (t) "National Pollution Discharge Elimination System or NPDES Permit." A permit issued pursuant to section 402 of the Act (33 U.S.C. 1342).
- (u) "Person." Any individual, partnership, copartnership, firm, company, corporation, association, joint stock company, trust, estate, governmental entity or any other legal entity, or their legal representatives, agents or assigns. The masculine gender shall include the feminine, the singular shall include the plural where indicated by the context.
- (v) "pH." The logarithm (base 10) of the reciprocal of the concentration of hydrogen ions expressed in grams per liter of solution.
- (w) "Pollution." The man-made or man-induced alteration of the chemical, physical, biological, and radiological integrity of water.
- (x) "Pollutant." Any dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discharged equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water.
- (y) "Pretreatment" or "treatment." The reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater to a less harmful state prior to or in lieu of discharging or otherwise introducing such pollutants into a POTW. The reduction or alteration can be obtained by physical, chemical or biological processes, or process changes other means, except as prohibited by 40 CFR Section 403.6 (d).
- (z) "Pretreatment requirements." Any substantive or procedural requirement related to pretreatment, other than a national pretreatment standard imposed on an industrial user.
- (aa) "Publicly owned treatment works (POTW)." A treatment works as defined by section 212 of the Act, (33 U.S.C. 1292) which is owned in this instance by the city. This definition includes any sewers that convey wastewater to the POTW treatment plant, but does not include pipes, sewers or other conveyances not connected to a facility providing treatment. For the purposes of this chapter, "POTW" shall also include any sewers that convey wastewaters to the POTW

from persons outside the city who are, by contract or agreement with the city, users of the city's POTW.

- (bb) "POTW treatment plant." That portion of the POTW designed to provide treatment to wastewater.
- (cc) "Shall" is mandatory: "May" is permissive.
- (dd) "Significant industrial user." Any industrial user of the city's wastewater disposal system who
 - (1) Has a discharge flow of 25,000 gallons or more per average work day, or
 - (2) Has a flow greater than 5% of the flow in the city's wastewater treatment system, or
 - (3) Has in his wastes toxic pollutants as defined pursuant to Section 307 of the Act or state statutes and rules or
 - (4) Is found by the city, Tennessee Department of Public Health and Environment or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to have significant impact, either singly or in combination with other contributing industries, on the wastewater treatment system, the quality of sludge, the system's effluent quality, or air emissions generated by the system.
- (ee) "State." State of Tennessee.
- (ff) "Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)." A classification pursuant to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual issued by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget 1972.
- (gg) "Storm water." Any flow occurring during or following any form of natural precipitation and resulting therefrom.
- (hh) "Suspended solids." The total suspended matter that floats on the surface of, or is suspended in, water, wastewater or other liquids, and which is removable by laboratory filtering.
- (ii) "Public works director." The person designated by the city to supervise the operation of the publicly owned treatment works and who is charged with certain duties and responsibilities by this article, or his duly authorized representative.
- (jj) "Toxic pollutant." Any pollutant or combination of pollutants listed as toxic in regulations promulgated by the administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency under the provision of CWA 307 (a) or other Acts.
- (kk) "User." Any person who contributes, causes or permits the contribution of wastewater into the city's POTW.

- (ll) "Wastewater." The liquid and water-carried industrial or domestic wastes from dwellings, commercial buildings, industrial facilities, and institutions, together with may be present, whether treated or untreated, which is contributed into or permitted to enter the POTW.
- (mm) "Waters of the state." All streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, watercourses, waterways, wells, springs, reservoirs, aquifers, irrigation systems, drainage systems and all other bodies or accumulations of water, surface or underground, natural or artificial, public or private, which are contained within, flow through, or border upon the state or any portion thereof.
- (nn) "Wastewater contribution permit." As set forth in § 18-306(b) of this chapter. (Adopted 06/02/1987)

18-303. Abbreviations. The following abbreviations shall have the designated meanings:

BOD	- Biochemical Oxygen Demand.
CFR	- Code of Federal Regulations.
COD	- Chemical Oxygen Demand.
EPA	- Environmental Protection Agency.
l	- Liter.
mg	- Milligrams.
mg/l	- Milligrams per liter.
NPDES	- National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.
POTW	- Publicly Owned Treatment Works.
SIC	- Standard Industrial Classification.
SWDA	- Solid Waste Disposal Act, 42 U.S.C. 6901, <u>et seq.</u>
USC	- United States Code.
TSS	- Total Suspended Solids.

(Adopted 06/02/1987)

18-304. Regulations. The following regulations shall be used in the application of this Chapter:

- (a) General discharge prohibitions. No user shall contribute or cause to be contributed, directly or indirectly, any pollutant or wastewater which will interfere with the operation or performance of the POTW. These general prohibitions apply to all such users of a POTW whether or not the user is subject to national categorical pretreatment standards or any other national, state, or local pretreatment standards or requirements. A user may not contribute the following substances to any POTW:
 - (1) Any liquids, solids or gases which by reason of their nature or quantity are, or may be, sufficient either alone or by interaction with other substances to cause fire or explosion or be injurious in any other way to the POTW or to the operation of the POTW. At no time, shall two

successive readings on an explosion hazard meter, at the point of discharge into the system (or at any point in the system) be more than five percent (5%) nor any single reading over ten percent (10%) of the Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) of the meter. Prohibited materials include, but are not limited to, gasoline, kerosene, naphtha, benzene, toluene, xylene, ethers, alcohols, ketones, aldehydes, peroxides, chlorates, perchlorates, bromates, carbides, hydrides and sulfides and any other substances which the city, the state, or EPA has notified the user is a fire hazard or a hazard to the system.

- (2) Solid or viscous substances which may cause obstruction to the flow in a sewer or other interference with the operation of the wastewater treatment facilities such as, but not limited to: grease, garbage with particles greater than one-half inch ($\frac{1}{2}$ ") in any dimension, animal guts or tissues, paunch manure, bones, hair, hides, or fishings, entrails, whole blood, feathers, ashes, cinders, sand, spent lime, stone or marble dust, metal, glass, straw, shavings, grass clippings, rags, spent grains, spent hops, waste paper, wood, plastics, gas, tar, asphalt residues, residues from refining, or processing of fuel or lubricating oil, mud, or glass grinding or polishing wastes.
- (3) Any wastewater having a pH less than 5.0, unless the POTW is specifically designed to accommodate such wastewater, or wastewater having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage of hazard to structures, equipment, and/or personnel of the POTW.
- (4) Any wastewater containing toxic pollutants in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other pollutants, to injure or interfere with any wastewater treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, create a toxic effect in the receiving waters of the POTW, or to exceed the limitation set forth in a categorical pretreatment standard. A toxic pollutant shall include but not be limited to any pollutant identified pursuant to Section 307 (a) of the Act.
- (5) Any noxious or malodorous liquids, gases, or solids which either singly or by interaction with other wastes are sufficient to create a public nuisance or hazard to life or are sufficient to prevent entry into the sewers for maintenance and repair.
- (6) Any substance which may cause the POTW's effluent or any other product of the POTW such as residues, sludges, or scums, to be unsuitable for reclamation and reuse or to interfere with the reclamation process. In no case, shall a substance discharged to the POTW cause the POTW to be in non-compliance with sludge use or disposal criteria, guidelines or regulations developed under Section 405 of the Act; any criteria, guidelines, or regulations affecting sludge use or disposal

developed pursuant to the Solid Waste Disposal Act, the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, or state criteria applicable to the sludge management method being used.

- (6) Any substance which will cause the POTW to violate its NPDES and/or state disposal system permit or the receiving water quality standards.
 - (7) Any wastewater with objectionable color not removed in the treatment process, such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions.
 - (8) Any wastewater having a temperature which will inhibit biological activity in the POTW treatment plant resulting in interference, but in no case wastewater with a temperature at the introduction into the POTW treatment plant which exceeds 40 degrees C. (104 degrees F.) unless the POTW treatment plant is designed to accommodate such temperature.
 - (9) Any pollutants, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.) released at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which a user knows or has reason to know will cause interference to the POTW. In no case shall a slug load have a flow rate or contain concentration or qualities of pollutants that exceed for any time period longer than fifteen (15) minutes more than five (5) times the average twenty-four (24) hour concentration, quantities, or flow during normal operation.
 - (10) Any wastewater containing any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration as may exceed limits established by the public works director in compliance with applicable state or federal regulations.
 - (11) Any wastewater which causes a hazard to human life or creates a public nuisance. When the public works director determines that a user(s) is contributing to the POTW, any of the above enumerated substances in such amounts as to interfere with the operation of the POTW, the public works director shall:
 - (A) Advise the user(s) of the impact of the contribution on the POTW; and
 - (B) Develop effluent limitation(s) for such user to correct the interference with the POTW.
- (b) Federal categorical pretreatment standards. Upon the promulgation of the federal categorical pretreatment standards for a particular industrial subcategory, the federal standard, if more stringent than limitations imposed under this chapter for sources in that sub-category, shall immediately supersede the limitations imposed under this chapter. The public works director shall notify all affected users of the applicable reporting requirements under 40 CFR, Section 403.12.

(c) Modification of federal categorical pretreatment standards. Where the city's wastewater treatment system achieves consistent removal of pollutants limited by federal pretreatment standards, the city may apply to the approval authority for modification of specific limits in the federal pretreatment standards. "Consistent removal" shall mean reduction in the amount of pollutant or alteration of the nature of the pollutant by the wastewater treatment system to a less toxic or harmless state in the effluent which is achieved by the system 95 percent of the samples taken when measured according to the procedures set forth in Section 403.7 (c) (2) of (Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 403) - "General Pretreatment Regulations for Existing and New Sources of Pollution" promulgated pursuant to the Act. The city may then notify pollutant discharge limits in the Federal Pretreatment Standards if the requirements contained in 40 CFR, Part 403, Section 403.7, are fulfilled and prior approval from the approval authority is obtained.

(d) Specific pollutant limitations. No person shall discharge wastewater containing in excess of:

<u>PARAMETER</u>	<u>CONCENTRATION</u>
	mg/l
Copper	26
Chromium	68
Nickel	63
Cadmium	1.2
Lead	12
Mercury	1.1
Silver	1.3
Zinc	64
Cyanide	4.8
Toluene	15
Benzene	4
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	50
Ethylbenzene	4.6
Carbon tetrachloride	15
Tetrachloroethylene	26
Chloroform	41
1,2 Transdichloroethylene	2.3
Methylene chloride	50
Phenol	1.1
Naphthalene	0.04
Bis (2-ethyl hexyl) phthalate	
Butyl benzyl phthalate	
Di-n-butyl phthalate	Total =
Diethyl phthalate	3

- (e) State requirements. State requirements and limitations on discharges shall apply in any case where they are more stringent than federal requirements and limitations or those in this chapter.
- (f) City's right of revision. The city reserves the right to establish by ordinance more stringent limitations or requirements on discharges to the wastewater disposal system if deemed necessary to comply with the objectives presented in § 18-301 of this chapter.
- (g) Excessive discharge. No user shall ever increase the use of process water, or in any way, attempt to dilute a discharge as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with the limitations contained in the Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standards, or in any other pollutant-specific limitation developed by the city or state (Comment: Dilution may be an acceptable means of complying with some of the prohibitions set forth in Section 2.1, e.g. the pH prohibition.)
- (h) Accidental discharge. Each user shall provide protection from accidental discharge of prohibited materials or other substances regulated by this chapter. Facilities to prevent accidental discharge of prohibited materials shall be provided and maintained at the owner or user's own cost and expense. Detailed plans showing facilities and operating procedures to provide this protection shall be submitted to the city for review and shall be approved by the city before construction of the facility. All existing users shall complete such a plan by January 1, 1987. No user who commences contribution to the POTW after the effective date of this chapter shall be permitted to introduce pollutants into the system until accidental discharge procedures have been approved by the city. Review and approval of such plans and operating procedures shall not relieve the industrial user from the responsibility to modify the user's facility as necessary to meet the requirements of this chapter. In the case of an accidental discharge, it is the responsibility of the user to telephone and notify immediately the POTW of the incident. The notification shall include location of discharge, type of waste, concentration and volume, and corrective actions.

Written Notice -- Within five (5) days following an accidental discharge, the user shall submit to the public works director a detailed written report describing the cause of the discharge and the measures to be taken by the user to prevent similar future occurrences. Such notification shall not relieve the user of any expense, loss, damage, or other liability which may be incurred as a result of damage to the POTW, fish kills, or any other damage to person or property; nor shall notification relieve the user of any fines, civil penalties, or other liability which may be imposed by this article or other applicable law.

Notice to Employees: A notice shall be permanently posted on the user's bulletin board or other prominent place advising employees whom to call in the event of a dangerous discharge. Employers shall insure that all employees who

may cause or suffer such a dangerous discharge to occur are advised of the emergency notification procedure.

(Adopted 06/02/1987)

18-305. Fees. These fees relate solely to the matters covered by this chapter and are separate from all other fees chargeable by the city.

- (a) Purpose. It is the purpose of this chapter to provide for the recovery of costs from users of the city's wastewater disposal system for the implementation of the program established herein. The Schedule of Charges and Fees.
- (b) Charges and fees. The city will assess charges and fees to cover adequately the following:
- (1) Fees for reimbursement of costs of setting up and operating the city's pretreatment program;
 - (2) Fees for monitoring, inspections, and surveillance procedures;
 - (3) Fees for reviewing accidental discharge procedures and construction;
 - (4) Fees for permit applications;
 - (5) Fees for filing appeals;
 - (6) Fees for consistent removal (by the city) of pollutants otherwise subject to federal pretreatment standards;
 - (7) Other fees as the city may deem necessary to carry out the requirements contained herein.

(Adopted 06/02/1987)

18-306. Administration.

- (a) Wastewater discharges. It shall be unlawful to discharge without a city permit to any natural outlet within the City of Greenfield, or in any area under the jurisdiction of said city and/or to the POTW any wastewater except as authorized by the public works director in accordance with the provision of this chapter.
- (b) Wastewater contribution permits. General permits. All significant users proposing to connect to or to contribute to the POTW shall obtain a wastewater discharge permit before connecting to or contributing to the POTW. All existing significant users connected to or contributing to the POTW shall obtain a wastewater contribution permit within 180 days after the effective date of this chapter.
- (1) Permit application. Users required to obtain a wastewater contribution permit shall complete and file with the city an application in the form prescribed by the city, and accompanied by a fee of \$50.00. Existing users shall apply for a wastewater contribution permit within 30 days after the effective date of this chapter, and proposed new users shall apply at least 90 days prior to connecting to or contributing to the POTW. In support of the application, the user shall submit, in units and terms appropriate for evaluation, the following information:
- (A) Name, address, and location, (if different from the address);

- (B) SIC number according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, Bureau of the Budget, 1972, as amended;
- (C) Wastewater constituents and characteristics including but not limited to those mentioned in § 18-304 of this chapter as determined by a reliable analytical laboratory; sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with procedures established by the EPA pursuant to Section 304 (g) of the Act and contained in 40 CFR, Part 136, as amended.
- (D) Times and duration of contribution;
- (E) Average daily and 30 minute peak wastewater flow rates, including daily, monthly and seasonal variations if any;
- (F) Site plans, floor plans, mechanical and plumbing plans and details to show all sewers, sewer connections, and appurtenances by the size, location and elevation;
- (G) Description of activities, facilities and plant processes on the premises including all materials which are or could be discharged;
- (H) Where known, the nature and concentration of any pollutants in the discharge which are limited by any city, state, or federal pretreatment standards, and a statement regarding whether or not the pretreatment standards are being met on a consistent basis and if not, whether additional Operation and Maintenance (O&M) and/or additional pretreatment for the user to meet applicable pretreatment standards;
- (I) If additional pretreatment and/or O&M will be required to meet the pretreatment standards; the shortest schedule by which the user will provide such additional pretreatment. The completion date in this schedule shall not be later than the compliance date established for the applicable pretreatment standard:
The following conditions shall apply to this schedule:
 - (i) The schedule shall contain increments of progress in the form of dates for the commencement and completion of major events leading to the construction and operation of additional pretreatment required for the user to meet the applicable pretreatment standards (e.g., hiring an engineer, completing preliminary plans, completing final plans, executing contract for major components, commencing constructing, completing construction, etc. . .).
 - (ii) No increment referred to in paragraph (i) shall exceed 9 months.
 - (iii) Not later than 14 days following each date in the schedule and the final date for compliance, the user shall submit a progress report to the public works director including, as a minimum, whether or not it complied with the increment of progress to be met on such date and, if not, the date on which it expects to comply with this increment of progress, the reason for delay, and the steps being taken by the user

to return the construction to the schedule established. In no event shall more than 9 months elapse between such progress reports to the public works director.

- (J) Each product produced by type, amount, process or processes and rate of production;
- (K) Type and amount of raw materials processed (average and maximum per day);
- (L) Number and type of employees, and hours of operation of plant and proposed or actual hours of operation of pretreatment system;
- (M) Any other information as may be deemed by the city to be necessary to evaluate the permit application.

The city will evaluate the data furnished by the user and may require additional information. After evaluation and acceptance of the data furnished, the city may issue a wastewater contribution permit subject to terms and conditions provided herein.

- (1) Permit modifications. Wastewater discharge permits shall be expressly subject to all provisions of this chapter and all other applicable regulations, user charges and fees established by the city. Permits may contain the following:
 - (A) The unit charge or schedule of user charges and fees for the wastewater to be discharged to a community sewer;
 - (B) Limits on the average and maximum wastewater constituents and characteristics;
 - (C) Limits on average and maximum rate and time of discharge or requirements for flow regulations and equalization;
 - (D) Requirements for installation and maintenance of inspection and sampling facilities;
 - (E) Specifications for monitoring programs which may include sampling locations, frequency of sampling, number, types and standards for tests and reporting schedules;
 - (F) Compliance schedules;
 - (G) Requirements for submission of technical reports or discharge reports (see § 18-305(c));
 - (H) Requirements for maintaining and retaining plant records relating to wastewater discharge as specified by the city, and affording city access thereto;
 - (I) Requirements for notification of the city or any new introduction of wastewater constituents or any substantial change in the volume or character of the wastewater constituents being introduced into the wastewater treatment system. It will be necessary to apply for a new permit upon such a notification.
 - (J) Requirements for notification of slug discharges as per § 18-306(b).
 - (K) Other conditions as deemed appropriate by the city to ensure compliance with this chapter.

- (4) Permits duration. Permits shall be issued for a specified time period, not to exceed five (5) years. A permit may be issued for a period less than a year or may be stated to expire on a specific date. The user shall apply for permit reissuance a minimum of 180 days prior to the expiration of the user's existing permit. The terms and conditions of the permit may be subject to modification by the city during the term of the permit as limitations or requirements as identified in § 18-304 are modified or other just cause exists. The user shall be informed of any proposed changes in his permit at least 30 days prior to the effective date change. Any changes or new conditions in the permit shall include a reasonable time schedule for compliance.
 - (5) Permit transfer. Wastewater discharge permits are issued to a specific user for a specific operation. A wastewater discharge permit shall not be reassigned or transferred or sold to a new owner, new user, different premises, or a new or changed operation without the approval of the city. Any succeeding owner or user shall also comply with the terms and conditions of the existing permit.
- (c) Reporting requirements for permit.
- (1) Compliance date report. Within 90 days following the date for final compliance with applicable pretreatment standards or, in the case of a new source, following commencement of the introduction of wastewater into the POTW, and user subject to pretreatment standards and requirements shall submit to the public works director a report indicating the nature and concentration of all pollutants in the discharge from the regulated process which are limited by pretreatment standards or requirements. The report shall state whether the applicable pretreatment standards or requirements are being met on a consistent basis and, if not, what additional O&M and/or pretreatment is necessary to bring the user into compliance with the applicable pretreatment standards or requirements. This statement shall be signed by an authorized representative of the industrial user, and certified to by a qualified professional.
 - (2) Periodic compliance reports.
 - (A) Any user subject to a pretreatment standard, after the compliance date of such pretreatment standard, or, in the case of a new source, after commencement of the discharge into the POTW, shall submit to the public works director during the months of June and December, unless required more frequently in the pretreatment standard or by the public works director, a report indicating the nature and concentration of pollutants in the effluent which are limited by such pretreatment standards. In addition, this report shall include a record of all daily flows which during the reporting period exceeded the average daily flow reported in paragraph (b)

(4) of this section. At the discretion of the public works director and in consideration of such factors as local high or low flow rates, holidays, budget cycles, etc., the public works director may agree to alter the months during which the above reports are to be submitted.

- (B) The public works director may impose mass limitations on users which are using dilution to meet applicable pretreatment standards or requirements, or in other cases where the imposition of mass limitations are appropriate. In such cases, the report required by subparagraph (i) of this paragraph shall indicate the mass of pollutants regulated by pretreatment standards in the effluent of the user. These reports shall contain the results of sampling and analysis of the discharge, including the flow and the nature and concentration, or production and mass where requested by the public works director, of pollutants contained therein which are limited by the applicable pretreatment standards. The frequency of monitoring shall be prescribed in the applicable pretreatment standards. All analyses shall be performed in accordance with procedures established by the administrator pursuant to section 304 (g) of the Act and contained in 40 CFR, Part 136 and amendments thereto or with any other test procedures approved by the administrator. Sampling shall be performed in accordance with the techniques approved by the administrator.

(Comment: Where 40 CFR, Parts 136 does not include a sampling or analytical technique for the pollutant in question, sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with the procedures set forth in the EPA publication, Sampling and Analysis Procedures for Screening of Industrial Effluents for Priority Pollutants, April 1977, and amendments thereto, or with any other sampling and analytical procedures approved by the administrator.)

- (d) Monitoring facilities. The city shall require to be provided and operated at the user's own expense, monitoring facilities to allow inspection, sampling, and flow measurement of the building sewer and/or internal drainage systems. The monitoring facility should normally be situated on the user's premises, but the city may, when such a location would be impractical or cause undue hardship on the user, allow the facility to be constructed in the public street or sidewalk area and located so that it will not be obstructed by landscaping or parked vehicles.

There shall be ample room in or near such sampling manhole or facility to allow accurate sampling and preparation of samples for analysis. The facility, sampling, and measuring equipment shall be maintained at all times in a safe and proper operating condition at the expense of the user.

Whether constructed on public or private property, the sampling and monitoring facilities shall be provided in accordance with the city's requirements and all applicable local construction standards and specifications. Construction shall be completed within 90 days following written notification by the city.

- (e) Inspection and sampling. The city shall inspect the facilities of any user to ascertain whether the purpose of this chapter is being met and all requirements are being complied with. Persons or occupants of premises where wastewater is created or discharged shall allow the city or their representative ready access at all reasonable times to all parts of the premises for the purposes of inspection, sampling, records examination or in the examination or in the performance of any of their duties. The city, approval authority, and (where the NPDES state is the approval authority) EPA shall have the right to set up on the user's property, such devices as are necessary to conduct sampling inspection, compliance monitoring and/or metering operations. Where a user has security measures in force which would require proper identification and clearance before entry into their premises, the user shall make necessary arrangements with their security guards so that upon presentation of suitable identification, personnel from the city, approval authority, and EPA will be permitted to enter, without delay, for the purposes of performing their specific responsibilities.
- (f) Pretreatment. Users shall provide necessary wastewater treatment as required to comply with this chapter and shall achieve compliance with all federal categorical pretreatment standards within the time limitations as specified by the federal pretreatment regulations. Any facilities required to pretreat wastewater to a level acceptable to the city shall be provided, operated, and maintained at the user's expense. Detailed plans showing the pretreatment facilities and operating procedures shall be submitted to the city for review, and shall be acceptable to the city before construction of the facility. The review of such plans and operating procedures will in no way relieve the user from the responsibility of modifying the facility as necessary to produce an effluent acceptable to the city under the provisions of this chapter. Any subsequent changes in the pretreatment facilities or method of operation shall be reported to and be acceptable to the city prior to the user's initiation of the changes.

If pretreatment is necessary in order for discharge to come under compliance, development of a compliance schedule as stated in § 18-306(b)(3)(f) shall be submitted to the city.

The city shall annually publish in the local newspaper a list of the users which were not in compliance with any pretreatment requirements or standards at least once during the 12 previous months. The notification shall also summarize any enforcement actions taken against the user(s) during the same 12 months.

All records relating to compliance with pretreatment standards shall be made available to officials of the EPA or approval authority upon request.

- (g) Confidential information. Information and data on a user obtained from reports, questionnaires, permit applications, permits and monitoring programs and from inspections shall be available to the public or other governmental agency without restrictions unless the user specifically requests and is able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the city that the release of such information would divulge information processes or methods of production entitled to protection as trade secrets of the user.

When requested by the person furnishing a report, the portions of a report which might disclose trade secrets or secret processes shall not be made available for inspection by the public but shall be made available upon written request to governmental agencies for uses related to this chapter, the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, state disposal system permit and/or the pretreatment programs; provided, however, that such portions of a report shall be available for use by the state or any state agency in judicial review or enforcement proceedings involving the person furnishing the report. Wastewater constituents and characteristics will not be recognized as confidential information.

Information accepted by the city as confidential shall not be transmitted to any governmental agency or to the general public by the city until and unless a ten-day notification is given to the user.

(Adopted 06/02/1987)

18-307. Enforcement.

- (a) Harmful contribution. The city may suspend the wastewater treatment service and/or a wastewater contribution permit when such suspension is necessary, in the opinion of the city, in order to stop an actual or threatened discharge which presents or may present an imminent or substantial endangerment to the health or welfare of persons to the environment, causes interference to the POTW or causes the city to violate any condition of its NPDES permit.

Any person notified of a suspension of the wastewater treatment service and/or the wastewater contribution permit shall immediately stop or eliminate the contribution. In the event of a failure of the person to comply voluntarily with the suspension order, the city shall take such steps as deemed necessary including immediate severance of the sewer connection, to prevent or minimize damage to the POTW system or endangerment to any individuals. The city shall reinstate the wastewater service upon proof of the elimination of the non-complying discharge. A detailed written statement submitted by the user describing the causes of the harmful contribution and the measures taken to prevent any future occurrence shall be submitted to the city within 15 days of the date of occurrence.

- (b) Revocation of permit. Any user who violates the following conditions of this chapter, or applicable state and federal regulations, is subject to having his permit revoked in accordance with the procedures of § 18-306 of this chapter.
- (1) Failure of a user to report factually the wastewater constituents and characteristics of his discharge;

- (2) Failure of the user to report significant changes in operations or wastewater constituents and characteristics;
 - (3) Refusal of reasonable access to the user's premises for the purpose of inspection or monitoring; or,
 - (4) Violation of conditions of the permit.
- (c) Notification of violation. Whenever the city finds that any user has violated or is violating this chapter, wastewater contribution permit, or any prohibition, limitation of requirements contained herein, the city may serve upon such person a written notice stating the nature of the violation. Within 30 days of the date of the notice, a plan for the satisfactory correction thereof shall be submitted to the city by the user.
- (d) Show cause hearing. The city may order any user who causes or allows an unauthorized discharge to enter the POTW to show cause before the city council why the proposed enforcement action should not be taken. A notice shall be served on the user specifying the time and place of a hearing to be held by the mayor and board of aldermen regarding the violation, the reasons why the action is to be taken, the proposed enforcement action, and directing the user to show cause before the mayor and board of aldermen why the proposed enforcement action should not be taken. The notice of the hearing shall be served personally or by registered or certified mail (return receipt requested) at least ten (10) days before the hearing. Service may be made on any agent or officer of a corporation.
- (1) The mayor and board of aldermen may itself conduct the hearing and take the evidence or may designate any of its members or any officer or employee of the assigned department to
 - (A) Issue in the name of the mayor and board of aldermen notices of hearing requesting the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of evidence relevant to any matter involved in such hearings;
 - (B) Take the evidence;
 - (C) Transmit a report of the evidence and hearing, including transcripts and other evidence, together with recommendations to the mayor and board of aldermen for action thereon.
 - (2) At any hearing held pursuant to this chapter, testimony taken must be under oath and recorded stenographically. The transcript, so recorded, will be made available to any member of the public or any party to the hearing upon payment of the usual charges thereof.
 - (3) After the mayor and board of aldermen have reviewed the evidence, it may issue an order to the user responsible for the discharge directing that, following a specified time period, the sewer service be discontinued unless adequate treatment facilities, devices, or other related appurtenances shall have been installed on existing treatment facilities,

devices, or other related appurtenances are properly operated. Further orders and directives as are necessary and appropriate may be issued.

- (e) Legal action. If any person discharges sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes into the city's wastewater disposal system contrary to the provisions of this chapter, federal or state pretreatment requirements, or any order of the city, the city attorney may commence an action for appropriate legal and/or equitable relief in the circuit court of this country.

(Adopted 06/02/1987)

18-308. Penalty; costs.

- (a) Civil penalties. Any user who is found to have violated an order of the mayor and board of aldermen or who willfully or negligently failed to comply with any provision of this chapter, and the orders, rules, regulations and permits issued hereunder, shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) nor more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) for each offense. Each day on which a violation shall occur or continue shall be deemed a separate and distinct offense. In addition to the penalties provided herein, the city may recover reasonable attorneys' fees, court costs, court reporters fees and other expenses of litigation by appropriate suit at law against the person found to have violated this chapter of the orders, rules, regulations, and permits issued hereunder.
- (b) Falsifying information. Any person who knowingly makes any false statements, representation or certification in any application, record, report, plan or other document filed or required to be maintained pursuant to this chapter, or wastewater contribution permit, or who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required under this chapter, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000.00 or by imprisonment for not more than six (6) months, or by both.

(Adopted 06/02/1987)

18-309. Severability. If any provision, paragraph, word, section, or article of this chapter is invalidated by any court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining provisions, paragraphs, words, sections, and chapters shall not be affected and shall continue in full force and effect.

(Adopted 06/02/1987)

18-310. Conflict. All other chapters and parts of other chapters inconsistent or conflicting with any part of this chapter are hereby repealed to the extent of such inconsistency or conflict.

(Adopted 06/02/1987)

18-311. Effective Date. This chapter shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage, approval, and publication, as provided by law.

(Adopted 06/02/1987)

18-312. Industrial sewer connection application. The following application shall be used for an industrial sewer connection request:

To the City of Greenfield:

The undersigned being the _____ of the property located at _____ does hereby request a permit to _____ an industrial sewer connection serving _____, which company is engaged in _____ at said location.

- (a) A plan to the property showing accurately all sewers and drains now existing its attached hereunto as Exhibit "A."
- (b) Plans and specifications covering any work proposed to be performed under this permit is attached hereunto as Exhibit "B."
- (c) A complete schedule of all process waters and industrial wastes produced or expected to be produced at said property, including a description of the character of each waste, the daily volume and maximum rates of discharge, representative analyses, and compliance with any applicable pretreatment standard or requirements, is attached hereunto as Exhibit "C."
- (d) The name and address of the person or firm who will perform the work covered by this permit is _____.
- (e) Complete an industrial waste survey form and attach as Exhibit "D."

In consideration of the granting of this permit the undersigned agrees:

- (a) To furnish any additional information relating to the installation or use of the industrial sewer for which this permit is sought as may be requested by the city.
- (b) To accept and abide by all provisions of Ordinance No. ____ of the City of Greenfield, and of all other pertinent ordinances or regulations that may be adopted in the future.
- (c) To operate and maintain any waste pretreatment facilities, as may be required as a condition of the acceptance into the wastewater treatment system of the industrial wastes involved, in an efficient manner at all times, and at no expense to the city.
- (d) To cooperate at all times with the city and its representatives in inspecting, sampling, and study of the industrial wastes, and any facilities provided for pretreatment.
- (e) To notify the city immediately in the event of any accident, or other occurrence that occasions contributor to the wastewater treatment system of any wastewater or substances prohibited or not covered by this permit.

Date: _____ Signed: _____

\$ _____ inspection fee paid _____

Application approved and permit granted:

Date: _____ Signed: _____

(Adopted 06/02/1987)

18-313. User charge system.

- (a) Introduction. The City of Greenfield has received a state grant administered by the Tennessee Department of Health and Environment for the purpose of upgrading the city's wastewater treatment system. Item 3 of Section 1200-22-2-.08 requires a recipient of a state grant to adopt a user charge system. The user charge system shall provide that each user which discharges pollutants that cause an increase in the cost of managing the effluent from the wastewater treatment facility shall pay for such increased cost. The user charge system must be designed to produce adequate revenues to provide for the following expenditures:
- (1) Operation and maintenance expenses.
 - (2) Debt retirement.
 - (3) Replacement of the wastewater treatment works over its useful life.
- (b) Annual review and notification. The city will review annually the wastewater contribution of users, user classes, the total costs of operation and maintenance of the treatment works, and its approved user charge system. The city will revise the charges for users or user classes to accomplish the following:
- (1) Maintain the proportionate distribution of operation and maintenance costs among users and user classes;
 - (2) Generate sufficient revenue to pay the total operation and maintenance costs necessary to the proper operation, maintenance, and replacement of the treatment works; and
 - (3) Apply excess revenues collected from a class of users to the cost of operation and maintenance attributable to that class for the next year and adjust the rate accordingly.
- Each user will be notified annually in conjunction with a regular bill of the rate and that portion of the user charge that is attributable to wastewater treatment services.
- (c) Charges for operation and maintenance of infiltration/inflow. The cost of operation and maintenance for all flow not directly attributable to a user or users shall be distributed among all users based on the flow volume of the user. Flow volume shall be determined by water meter records unless the user elects to install at its own cost a sewer flow meter. The flow meter shall meet the city's approval prior to installation of the meter. Maintaining the meter shall be the sole responsibility of the user.
- (d) User charge system.
- (1) Classification of users. Users of the city's wastewater system shall be classified into two general classes or categories depending upon the user's contribution of wastewater loads, each class user being identified as follows:

- (A) Class I: Those users whose average biochemical oxygen demand is two hundred fifty milligrams per liter (250 mg/l) by weight or less, and whose suspended solids discharge is two hundred fifty milligrams per liter (250 mg/l) by weight or less.
 - (B) Class II: Those users whose average biochemical oxygen demand exceeds two hundred fifty milligrams per liter concentration (250 mg/l) by weight and whose suspended solids exceeds two hundred fifty milligrams per liter concentration (250 mg/l).
- (2) Determination of costs. The board of mayor and aldemmen shall establish monthly rates and charges for the use of the wastewater system and for the services supplied by the wastewater system. Said charges shall be based upon the cost categories of administration costs, including billing and accounting costs, operation and maintenance costs of the wastewater collection and treatment system, and debt service costs.
- (A) All users who fall under Class I pay a single unit charge expressed as dollars per 1,000 gallons of water purchased (\$/1,000 gallons) with the unit charge being determined in accordance with following formula:

$$\text{Monthly Bill} = \frac{A - (B \times C)}{D - ((B - E) \times F)} + C$$

Where:

- A = Monthly Revenue Required
- B = Total No. of Users
- C = Monthly Minimum Bill
- D = Total Gallons Used by all Users Excluding Minimum Users
- E = No. of Minimum Users
- F = Maximum No. of Gallons in Minimum Range

Therefore:

According to Table A, A = \$52,449/12, or

A = \$4,371

B = 856

C = \$4.00

D = 3,872,000

E = 320

F = 3000

$$\frac{\$4,371 - (856 \times \$4.00)}{3,872,000 - ((856-320) \times 3,000)} + 4.00$$

\$0.42 per 1,000 gallons + \$4.00

- (B) All users who fall within the Class II classification shall all pay the same unit charge per 1,000 gallons of water purchased as for the Class I users and in addition shall pay a surcharge rate on the

excessive amounts of biochemical oxygen demand and suspended solids in direct proportion to the actual discharge quantities.

- (C) The volume of water purchased which is used in the calculation of sewer user charges may be adjusted by the public works director if a user purchases a significant volume of water for a consumptive use and does not discharge it to the public sewers (i.e. filling swimming pools, industrial heating and humidifying equipment, etc.). The user shall be responsible for documenting the quantity of waste discharged to the public sewer.
- (D) When either or both the total suspended solids or biochemical oxygen demand quantities discharged into the POTW is in excess of those described in paragraph 4(a)(i) above, thus being classified as Class II users, the following formula shall be used to compute the appropriate user charge:

$$C_u = V_c V_u = B_c B_u + S_c S_u$$

Where:

C_u = Total User charge per unit of time.

V_c = Total cost for transportation and treatment of a unit of wastewater volume.

V_u = Volume contribution per unit of time.

B_c = Total cost for treatment of a unit of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD).

B_u = Total BOD contribution for a user per unit of time.

S_c = Total cost of treatment of a unit of suspended solids.

S_u = Total suspended solids contribution from a user per unit of time.

At the present, Greenfield does not have any Class II users. The above formula should be difficult to apply to a lagoon system. When and if a Class II user locates in the City of Greenfield, the formula will be developed.

- (e) Surcharge fees. If it is determined by the city that the discharge or other loading parameters or wastewater substances are creating excessive operation and maintenance costs within the wastewater system, whether collection or treatment, then the monetary effect of such a parameter or parameters shall be borne by the discharge of such parameters in proportion to the amount of discharge.
- (f) Retirement of bonds. The clean water act does not require the city to retire bonds through the user charge system.

- (g) Adoption of system. The legal authority for this user charge system is given by § 18-305 of this chapter. All previous user charge systems are declared null and void.
 - (h) Prohibition of toxic waste. In accordance with the provisions of § 18-304(a)(4) of this chapter, introduction of toxic waste into the sanitary sewer system is prohibited.
- (Adopted 09/08/1988)

CHAPTER 4

SEWAGE AND HUMAN EXCRETA DISPOSAL¹

SECTION

- 18-401. Definitions.
- 18-402. Places required to have sanitary disposal methods.
- 18-403. When a connection to the public sewer is required.
- 18-404. When a septic tank shall be used.
- 18-405. Registration and records of septic tank cleaners, etc.
- 18-406. Use of pit privy or other method of disposal.
- 18-407. Approval and permit required for septic tanks, privies, etc.
- 18-408. Owner to provide disposal facilities.
- 18-409. Occupant to maintain disposal facilities.
- 18-410. Only specified methods of disposal to be used.
- 18-411. Discharge into watercourses restricted.
- 18-412. Pollution of ground water prohibited.
- 18-413. Enforcement of chapter.
- 18-414. Carnivals, circuses, etc.
- 18-415. Violations.

18-401. Definitions. The following definitions shall apply in the interpretation of this chapter:

- (a) "Accessible sewer." A public sanitary sewer located in a street or alley abutting on the property in question or otherwise within two hundred (200) feet of any boundary of said property measured along the shortest available right-of-way;
- (b) "Health officer." The person duly appointed to such position having jurisdiction, or any person or persons authorized to act as his agent;
- (c) "Human excreta." The bowel and kidney discharges of human beings;
- (d) "Sewage." All water-carried human and household wastes from residences, buildings, or industrial establishments;
- (e) "Approved septic tank system." A watertight covered receptacle of monolithic concrete, either precast or cast in place, constructed according to plans approved by the health officer. Such tanks shall have a capacity of not less than 750 gallons and in the case of homes with more than two (2) bedrooms the capacity of the tank shall be in accordance with the recommendations of the Tennessee

¹Municipal code reference
Plumbing code: title 12, chapter 2.

Department of Health as provided for in its 1967 bulletin entitled "Recommended Guide for Location, Design, and Construction of Septic Tanks and Disposal Fields." A minimum liquid depth of four (4) feet should be provided with a minimum depth of air space above the liquid of one (1) foot. The septic tank dimensions should be such that the length from inlet to outlet is at least twice but not more than three (3) times the width. The liquid depth should not exceed five (5) feet. The discharge from the septic tank shall be disposed of in such a manner that it may not create a nuisance on the surface of the ground or pollute the underground water supply, and such disposal shall be in accordance with recommendations of the health officer as determined by acceptable soil percolation data;

- (f) "Sanitary pit privy." A privy having a fly-tight floor and seat over an excavation in earth, located and constructed in such a manner that flies and animals will be excluded, surface water may not enter the pit, and danger of pollution of the surface of the ground or the underground water supply will be prevented;
- (g) "Other approved method of sewage disposal." Any privy, chemical toilet, or other toilet device (other than a sanitary sewer, septic tank, or sanitary pit privy as described above) the type, location, and construction of which have been approved by the health officer;
- (h) "Watercourse." Any natural or artificial drain which conveys water either continuously or intermittently.
(1974 Code, § 8-301)

18-402. Places required to have sanitary disposal methods. Every residence, building, or place where human beings reside, assemble, or are employed within the corporate limits shall be required to have a sanitary method for disposal of sewage and human excreta.
(1974 Code, § 8-302)

18-403. When a connection to the public sewer is required. Wherever an accessible sewer exists and water under pressure is available, approved plumbing facilities shall be provided and the wastes from such facilities shall be discharged through a connection to said sewer made in compliance with the requirements of the official responsible for the public sewerage system. On any lot or premise accessible to the sewer no other method of sewage disposal shall be employed.
(1974 Code, § 8-303)

18-404. When a septic tank shall be used. Wherever water carried sewage facilities are installed and their use is permitted by the health officer, and an accessible sewer does not exist, the wastes from such facilities shall be discharged into an approved septic tank system.

No septic tank or other water-carried sewage disposal system except a connection to a public sewer shall be installed without the approval of the health officer

or his duly appointed representative. The design, layout, and construction of such systems shall be in accordance with specifications approved by the health officer and the installation shall be under the general supervision of the department of health. (1974 Code, § 8-304)

18-405. Registration and records of septic tank cleaners, etc. Every person, firm, or corporation who operates equipment for the purpose of removing digested sludge from septic tanks, cesspools, privies, and other sewage disposal installations on private or public property must register with the health officer and furnish such records of work done within the corporate limits as may be deemed necessary by the health officer. (1974 Code, § 8-305)

18-406. Use of pit privy or other method of disposal. Wherever a sanitary method of human excreta disposal is required under § 18-402 and water-carried sewage facilities are not used, a sanitary pit privy or other approved method of disposal shall be provided. (1974 Code, § 8-306)

18-407. Approval and permit required for septic tanks, privies, etc. Any person, firm, or corporation proposing to construct a septic tank system, privy, or other sewage disposal facility, requiring the approval of the health officer under this chapter, shall before the initiation of construction obtain the approval of the health officer for the design and location of the system and secure a permit from the health officer for such system. (1974 Code, § 8-307)

18-408. Owner to provide disposal facilities. It shall be the duty of the owner of any property upon which facilities for sanitary sewage or human excreta disposal are required by § 18-402, or the agent of the owner to provide such facilities. (1974 Code, § 8-308)

18-409. Occupant to maintain disposal facilities. It shall be the duty of the occupant, tenant, lessee, or other person in charge to maintain the facilities for sewage disposal in a clean and sanitary condition at all times and no refuse or other material which may unduly fill up, clog, or otherwise interfere with the operation of such facilities shall be deposited therein. (1974 Code, § 8-309)

18-410. Only specified methods of disposal to be used. No sewage or human excreta shall be thrown out, deposited, buried, or otherwise disposed of, except by a sanitary method of disposal as specified in this chapter. (1974 Code, § 8-310)

18-411. Discharge into watercourses restricted. No sewage or excreta shall be discharged or deposited into any lake or watercourse except under conditions

specified by the health officer and specifically authorized by the Tennessee Stream Pollution Control Board.
(1974 Code, § 8-311)

18-412. Pollution of ground water prohibited. No sewage, effluent from a septic tank, sewage treatment plant, or discharges from any plumbing facility shall empty into any well, either abandoned or constructed for this purpose, cistern, sinkhole, crevice, ditch, or other opening either natural or artificial in any formation which may permit the pollution of ground water.
(1974 Code, § 8-312)

18-413. Enforcement of chapter. It shall be the duty of the health officer to make an inspection of the methods of disposal of sewage and human excreta as often as is considered necessary to insure full compliance with the terms of this chapter. Written notification of any violation shall be given by the health officer to the person or persons responsible for the correction of the condition, and correction shall be made within forty-five (45) days after notification. If the health officer shall advise any person that the method by which human excreta and sewage is being disposed of constitutes an immediate and serious menace to health such person shall at once take steps to remove the menace, and failure to remove such menace immediately shall be punishable under the general penalty clause for this code; but such person shall be allowed the number of days herein provided within which to make permanent correction.
(1974 Code, § 8-313)

18-414. Carnivals, circuses, etc. Whenever carnivals, circuses, or other transient groups of persons come within the corporate limits such groups of transients shall provide a sanitary method for disposal of sewage and human excreta. Failure of a carnival, circus, or other transient group to provide such sanitary method of disposal and to make all reasonable changes and corrections proposed by the health officer shall constitute a violation of this section. In these cases the violator shall not be entitled to the notice of forty-five (45) days provided for in the preceding section.
(1974 Code, § 8-314)

18-415. Violations. Any person, persons, firm, association, or corporation or agent thereof, who shall fail, neglect, or refuse to comply with the provisions of this chapter shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punishable under the general penalty clause for this code.
(1974 Code, § 8-315)

CHAPTER 5

CROSS CONNECTIONS, AUXILIARY INTAKES, ETC.¹

SECTION

- 18-501. Definitions.
- 18-502. Regulated.
- 18-503. Statement required.
- 18-504. Violations.

18-501. Definitions. The following definitions and terms shall apply in the interpretation and enforcement of this chapter:

- (a) "Public water supply." The waterworks system furnishing water to the city for general use and which supply is recognized as the public water supply by the Tennessee Department of Health.
- (b) "Cross connection." Any physical connection whereby the public water supply is connected with any other water supply system, whether public or private, either inside or outside of any building or buildings, in such manner that a flow of water into the public water supply is possible either through the manipulation of valves or because of ineffective check or back-pressure valves, or because of any other arrangement.
- (c) "Auxiliary intake." Any piping connection or other device whereby water may be secured from a source other than that normally used.
- (d) "Bypass." Any system of piping or other arrangement whereby the water may be diverted around any part or portion of a water purification plant.
- (e) "Interconnection." Any system of piping or other arrangement whereby the public water supply is connected directly with a sewer, drain, conduit, pool, storage reservoir, or other device which does or may contain sewage or other waste or liquid which would be capable of imparting contamination to the public water supply.
- (f) "Person." Any and all persons, natural or artificial, including any individual, firm, or association, and any municipal or private corporation organized or existing under the laws of this or any other state or country.

(1974 Code, § 8-401)

¹Municipal code references

Plumbing code: title 12.

Water and sewer system administration: title 18.

Wastewater treatment: title 18.

18-502. Regulated. It shall be unlawful for any person to cause a cross connection, auxiliary intake, bypass, or interconnection to be made, or allow one to exist for any purpose whatsoever, unless the construction and operation of same have been approved by the Tennessee Department of Health and the operation of such cross connection, auxiliary intake, bypass or interconnection is at all times under the direct supervision of the public works director of the waterworks of this municipality. (1974 Code, § 8-402)

18-503. Statement required. Any person whose premises are supplied with water from the public water supply and who also has on the same premises a separate source of water supply, or stores water in an uncovered or unsanitary storage reservoir from which the water stored therein is circulated through a piping system, shall file with the public works director of the waterworks a statement of the non-existence of unapproved or unauthorized cross connections, auxiliary intakes, bypasses, or interconnections. Such statement shall also contain an agreement that no cross connection, auxiliary intake, bypass, or interconnection will be permitted upon the premises until the construction and operation of same have received the approval of the Tennessee Department of Public Health, and the operation and maintenance of same have been placed under the direct supervision of the public works director of the water works. (1974 Code, § 8-403)

18-504. Violations. Any person who now has cross-connections, auxiliary intakes, bypasses, or interconnections in violation of the provisions of this chapter shall be allowed a reasonable time within which to comply with such provisions. After a thorough investigation of existing conditions and appraisal of the time required to complete the work, the amount of time to be allowed shall be designated by the public works director of the water works. In addition to, or in lieu of any fines and penalties that may be judicially assessed for violations of this chapter, the public works director of the water works shall discontinue the public water supply service at any premises upon which there is found to be a cross-connection, auxiliary intake, bypass, or interconnection, and service shall not be restored until such cross-connection, auxiliary intake, bypass, or interconnection has been discontinued. (1974 Code, § 8-404)